

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Presidential crimefighting:

Reagan sends exclusionary-rule bill to Congress

President Reagan's anticrime bill, a major package that includes his proposals for limiting the insanity defense and the use of the exclusionary rule, received little attention after it was sent to a Congress trying to wrap up its pre-election session last month.

But the proposal is likely to come to the floor when the Senate reconvenes in regular session, and citizen-advocate groups already are lining up on both sides of the debate.

Reagan announced the package on September 11 during his weekly radio speech, saying the bill was designed to

put "professional criminals in jail where they belong."

In a message to Congress accompanying the package, he added that the "criminal justice system has tilted too decidedly in favor of the rights of the criminal and against the rights of society. It is time to restore the balance — and to make the law work to protect decent, law-abiding citizens."

The package's most controversial proposal is expected to be Reagan's plan to revise the exclusionary rule, allowing evidence that was gathered illegally to be submitted in court in cases where the of-

ficers who gathered the evidence can be shown to have acted "in good faith."

The analysis sent to Congress with the legislative package said the exclusionary rule, which has been applied by the Supreme Court under Fourth Amendment protections since 1914, was imposed to deter police misconduct in gathering evidence.

But the rule has been applied more and more often in cases in which its deterrence effect is minimal, the paper said.

"This distortion of the rule's purpose has resulted in a substantial cost to our society as law enforcement officers and private citizens alike have lost faith in our criminal justice system."

The proposed change has won the support of groups such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, a California-based lobbying group that describes itself as "pro-police."

The IACP supports restrictions of the exclusionary rule because "use of the rule denies the court its proper role of searching for the truth," according to Robert Angrisani, the organization's director of communications.

"The rule punishes society disproportionately to any perceived offense of the officer. It does not punish the officer for

gathering evidence illegally. It punishes society by releasing dangerous felons to the streets."

Howard Berringer, assistant executive director of Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, said his group supports a "good faith" exclusion because the exclusionary rule has served its purpose in making police more aware of search-and-seizure laws.

"With the state of law concerning search and seizure, it's virtually impossible for an officer to know what the current rulings are on each specific instance," Berringer said. "It's a shame for good evidence to be thrown out because the officer technically violated some Fourth Amendment ruling."

Berringer added, "Many criminals walk away because some court looks at (the evidence) and says, 'Well, officer, you made a mistake.'"

Among the groups opposed to the change in the exclusionary rule is the American Civil Liberties Union. John Shattuck, ACLU's national legislation director, said his group doesn't think the "good faith" exception would have a significant impact on decreasing crime. He cited a 1979 General Accounting Office study that showed that the exclu-

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Agencies in suburban NY county link up to thwart mobile criminals

Lieut. Roger Rokicki sits down at a computer terminal in the Westchester County, N.Y., Crime Analysis Union. He types a few commands and the computer gives him a list of all the robberies involving a red New York car that have taken place anywhere in the county within the past few weeks.

The officer checks the reports to see if there is any pattern to the crimes and notifies two neighboring jurisdictions that the same burglar may be working both areas.

Officers from the departments later compare the reports, each using information gathered by the other to fill in gaps in their investigations. They may notify their patrol officers to watch for a red Chrysler in upper-income neighborhoods after midnight, noting the similarities in the two cases the computer listed.

That, says Westchester County's Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety, is all there is to the county's Crime Analysis Union.

"It's so simple," says Thomas Sweeney. "There's nothing very complicated about the system, but I think it has significant implications for law enforcement agencies around the country."

The program that Sweeney sees as nationally significant is a central crime analysis unit that records and compares crime reports from 39 police districts in and around Westchester County. It provides each police department with information about similar crimes that may be happening in cities next door, helping to track mobile criminals who move throughout the densely populated county as they cross from one police jurisdiction to another.

The Crime Analysis Union began taking shape shortly after Daniel Guido, the county's Public Safety Commissioner and Sheriff, took office in April of 1981, Sweeney said. Guido had been police chief in Yonkers, one of the county's

largest jurisdictions, where a similar crime analysis program operated within the department.

Westchester County, which lies just north of the New York City borough of the Bronx, is composed of many small jurisdictions lying so close together that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish one from the other. Sweeney said

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A workman puts the finishing touches on one of 11 billboards gain information on Leo Joseph Koury, who has been on the Ten Most Wanted list for about three years.

Wide World Photo

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Massachusetts OK's tenfold boost in female state police

Two percent of the officers in the Massachusetts State Police are women. Last month, state officials entered into a Federal District Court agreement designed to increase that proportion to 20 percent.

The agreement came after the U.S. Department of Justice put pressure on Massachusetts officials to settle a discrimination suit that charged the state with violating the Federal Civil Rights Act. The suit claimed that the state police discriminated against women in its hiring, promotions and assignment policies.

Although state officials denied that they had illegally discriminated against women, Attorney General Francis Bellotti and Public Safety Commissioner George Luciano signed the agreement, saying they wanted to avoid lengthy litigation.

The agreement calls for the force to establish a recruitment program aimed at women and to use unbiased procedures to select police cadets. It requires the state to report on its progress to the Justice Department for five years. The 20 percent goal is a guideline, not a quota, the agreement says.

The state also agreed that the selection of troopers to serve in district attorney's detective units would not be based on gender and that training practices will be reviewed and revised if a disproportionate number of women fail to complete training.

The agreement also guarantees that male officers will retain their seniority rights if officers must be laid off.

NTSB urges citizens to blow the whistle on drunk drivers

You're driving on a moderately busy highway after dark, perhaps heading home after a late night at the office or running a last-minute errand. The car in front of you weaves back and forth across the road, sometimes forcing other drivers to swerve out of its way. What do you do?

The National Transportation Safety Board wants the nation's governors to help drivers answer that question. It is urging them to establish programs encouraging citizens who spot drunken drivers to call the police, report the suspect's location and provide a description of the vehicle.

"Drinking and driving continues to be our most serious safety and public health problem," the board said in making its recommendation. "Studies have shown that drunken drivers generally do not believe they will be caught, and in fact usually are not."

The board's recommendations are based on a study of programs in Colorado, Maryland, Nebraska, Utah and Washington that encourage citizens to report drunken drivers.

In those states, citizens are asked to tell police where they spotted the suspicious driver, what direction the car was traveling, and the color, make and license number of the car.

The board found that citizen reports could ease what it called the "disgraceful and frightening" death toll of alcohol-related accidents and increase the number of drunken drivers arrested.

In Nebraska, nearly 3,000 suspects were reported to police in a one-year period and about half of them were arrested, according to figures reported by United Press International.

The safety board also urged the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Safety Council to work as clearinghouses for information about citizen participation programs.

Public continues support for 55-mph speed limit, poll says

The latest Gallup Poll indicates that support for the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit remains strong, with three out of four Americans saying they favor keeping the limit, according to George Gallup of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

The survey, conducted in July, showed that only 21 percent of those sampled indicated they oppose the 55-mile-an-hour limit, following the trend of strong support the public has shown for the limit since it was passed in 1974.

Gallup said that increased pressure on Congress to repeal the lower speed limit, which was enacted as an energy-saving

measure during the 1974 oil shortage, does not reflect a change in the public's attitude toward the limit. In the eight years the limit has been in effect, 71 to 81 percent of the public indicated that they supported the lower limit, and the July poll showed 76 percent of those surveyed favoring it.

Although the lower speed limit is credited with saving 250,000 barrels of oil daily, increased safety is an important factor in the limit's popularity, Gallup said. He said the 55-m.p.h. maximum may have reduced fatal accidents by 50,000 since it went into effect.

Strongest support for the lowered limit came from women, 84 percent; drivers 50 and over, 81 percent; and those in the East, 81 percent. Young drivers, men, Southern residents and college-educated persons showed weaker support for the measure, but the strongest show of disfavor came from those had been stopped for speeding. Only 63 percent of that group favored keeping the 55-m.p.h. limit.

Despite the support, though, a large percentage of the drivers surveyed said they had broken the speed limit. About 29 percent of all drivers admitted speeding, with men, young drivers and the college-educated most likely to have broken the limit.

National Crime Survey says victimization rate stays steady

American families are more likely to have a member raped, robbed or assaulted than to have a fire in their home or a family member injured in an automobile accident.

That comparison is part of a report released last month by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The report stated that 25 million U.S. households — three out of ten families — were touched by crime in 1981. One of every ten households was a victim of burglary or violent crime by strangers, offenses labeled "high-concern crimes" by the bureau.

The report, based on preliminary estimates from the National Crime

Survey, was developed to provide an index on the nature and extent of crime nationally. Begun in 1973, it includes interviews with 132,000 persons twice each year.

The percentage of American households touched by crime last year was about the same as in 1980 and slightly lower than in 1975, when 32 percent of all households were affected by crime.

The type of households most likely to be the victims of crime — black homes, high-income households and those in downtown areas of major cities — has not changed since 1975, the report said.

High-concern crime was more common among black and urban households than in white or suburban homes, according to the report, but was about equally common among households of all income levels.

Of the households affected by high-concern crime, most were hit by burglaries — about seven percent of all households in the country. About four percent had members who were attacked by strangers and one percent was hit by both kinds of crime.

A second bureau report released at the same time indicated that serious violent crime did not increase between 1973 and 1980. In those years, aggravated assault fell by 8.5 percent, personal larceny without contact decreased by 9.3 percent, household burglary dropped 8.2 percent and motor vehicle theft declined 12.3 percent, the report said.

The report showed increases in simple assault, 11.1 percent, and household larceny, 18.3 percent. The rates of rape, robbery and personal larceny with contact showed little change.

New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences Polygraph Training Course

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Earning their wings — for less:

Monterey Park, Calif., takes to the air in 'ultra-lights'

When Lieut. Joe Santoro of the Monterey Park, Calif., police first hit upon the idea, his wife told him he was crazy and his chief just laughed.

But since Monterey Park adopted Santoro's crazy idea last month, the lieutenant has been transferred from the midnight shift to days just to handle the inquiries. All three major television networks have included reports on their national news and the Monterey Park Police Department has been swamped with telephone calls from all over the country, as well as from France and Australia.

Santoro's brainstorm? Using new ultra-light airplanes for police patrol.

The idea began germinating when Santoro saw a television report on the 200-pound planes that resemble a cross between an airplane and a hang-glider. The planes have been gaining popularity in recent months, both with flying enthusiasts looking for an alternative to traditional airplanes and with ranchers who use the planes to oversee their huge spreads.

The lieutenant approached Police Chief Jon Elder with the suggestion that the department use the ultra-lights the way bigger departments use helicopters. Intrigued by the idea that the ultra-lights could provide an inexpensive means of air patrol, he formed a research committee to look into the possibility.

The committee found that the ultra-lights cruise at 35 miles an hour about 500 feet above ground, can take off or land in less than 100 feet and climb at a rate of 850 feet a minute.

It also found that the small planes cost about \$5,500 to purchase and about \$5 an hour to operate, compared to a

helicopter's purchase price of \$250,000 and operating cost of \$200 an hour. Since no pilot's license is required for the ultra-lights, police officers can learn to maneuver the craft in a few days.

Suddenly, everybody was taking Santoro seriously.

An ultra-light dealer agreed to donate one of the planes to Monterey Park for a six-month experiment. Fifteen of the department's 37 patrol officers volunteered to become pilots.

Last month, "Eagle One" took off. "The preliminary response has been fantastic," Lieut. Santoro said recently. "Helicopters have been very effective in law enforcement, but they're just too expensive for a small city like ours. This gives us the same advantage, without the cost."

In Monterey Park, a city of 55,000 people located just east of Los Angeles, the ultra-light cruises six to eight hours a day. Santoro said the plane, which cannot fly in winds of more than 15 miles an hour, probably will be used 280 days a year.

The pilot, who rides on a steel plate surrounded by bulletproof material, keeps in touch with the police dispatcher by means of a radio-equipped helmet.

Santoro said the ultra-lights will be able to spot crimes in progress that patrol cars would miss, follow suspects more easily than cars could and respond to calls anywhere within the department's 7.7-square-mile jurisdiction within one to three minutes.

It also will increase police visibility, Santoro said. The Monterey Park ultra-light has the department's telephone number written in tall letters across one portion of the 36-foot wing span and has



'Eagle One,' the Monterey Park, Calif., Police Department's ultra-light patrol plane, cruises above the treetops on an overcast day. The aluminum and plastic craft costs less than a patrol car to purchase and operate.

the capability for towing banners with messages such as "Join Neighborhood Watch" or "Evacuate This Area."

The craft can also be used for aerial photography at the scenes of major crimes, disasters, construction sites and traffic congestion.

It does all that without disturbing residents below, Santoro said, since the 35-horsepower engine makes little noise.

The city has been so pleased with the plane that it now has plans to use a second ultra-light, perhaps equipping it with a searchlight for night patrol. Officials coordinating the program estimate that purchasing one ultra-light

and using it on patrol for a year would cost \$10,400 and save \$4,000 in maintenance and gasoline for patrol cars, for a net cost of \$6,400.

The department has prepared a 13-page report on the use of ultra-lights that is available to other law enforcement agencies. The Downey, Calif., Police Department, a neighbor of Monterey Park, plans to begin using the craft in a few weeks.

Santoro, meanwhile, remains busy answering questions from police departments around the world, all of them interested in copying his "crazy" idea.

Hartford PD adopts new structure that ex-chief fought

Hartford Police Chief Bernard Sullivan recently reorganized the Hartford Police Department so that at least one deputy chief is on duty all the time — a plan that former chief George Sicaras had fought and which played a part in his forced retirement from the department.

The reorganization assigns deputy chiefs to around-the-clock shifts, creates a new Support Services Bureau, disbands the Management Services Bureau and the Operation Support and Technical Services Bureau and transfers

several captains.

Lieut. Jesse Campbell, executive aide to Sullivan, said the chief made the decision to reorganize the department in order to make a high-ranking officer available at all times, not because City Manager Woodrow Wilson Gaitor supports the plan.

"He wanted to have senior officers present at all times, available to the police officers as well as to the public," Campbell said.

Hartford's four deputy chiefs, who

hired an attorney to block the reorganization when it was first proposed by Gaitor, made no effort to fight the change when ordered by Sullivan. Three of the deputy chiefs began the rotating plan on September 19; the fourth will head the new Support Services Bureau and work days.

The deputy chiefs will oversee communications, traffic, detention, patrol squad and auxiliary services. Campbell said the new structure will enable the deputy chiefs to coordinate the functions

of the evening and night shifts better.

Deputy Chief Ronald Loranger, the senior deputy, will head the Support Services Bureau. Deputy Chief Biagio Rucci will command the midnight shift and Deputy Chiefs Stephen Hankard and Donald Higgins will rotate between the day and evening shifts.

Campbell said captains have been the highest-ranking officers on duty during the second and third shifts. Under the new plan, captains will command the field services and investigative areas formerly headed by the deputy chiefs.

Although City Manager Gaitor refused to reveal his reasons for demanding Sicaras' resignation in June, the reorganization plan had been one of the major points of disagreement between the former chief and his boss. The controversy led Sicaras to search for another post and to his eventual retirement. The reorganization was announced a few days after Sicaras' retirement became official on September 1.

Houston PD up in arms over officers failing to take annual handgun proficiency exam

A new Texas statute that requires all police officers in the state to pass an annual firearms proficiency test has created confusion in the Houston Police Department, as more than 300 officers failed to take the test before the August 31 deadline.

The statute, passed by the state legislature last year, requires that each police officer qualify on a firing range once a year. It mandated that the first round of testing be completed before September 1.

To comply with the statute, the Houston department issued a directive a year ago instructing its more than 3,000 officers to report to the academy for testing during the month in which they were born, according to Personnel Deputy Chief W. H. Gaines.

But as the deadline for passing the test neared, officials found that many officers still had not taken the test, evidently thinking they had until the end of September to do so, Gaines said.

Police Chief Lee P. Brown ordered the 328 officers who had not requalified on the firing range to quit their off-duty jobs until they passed the test, making good a pledge by his predecessor, B. K. Johnson, that any officer who didn't meet the requirements would lose extra employment privileges. Johnson, who was chief when the statute was passed, also warned that officers could face dismissal if they did not requalify.

Since then, many of the officers who had not taken the test have passed it, Gaines said. He said he expects all officers to have qualified by the end of the

month.

Despite the confusion over the deadline, Gaines said he thinks the new mandatory testing will be good for the department. "It will make officers more safety conscious, more effective in the use of their weapons," he said.

Gaines said the testing guarantees that the officers are proficient in the handling of their guns, testing them in four different firing positions, using each hand. The statute requires that the officers meet the standards of their department's academy, which means scoring a minimum of 70 percent in Houston.

Houston has staffed an additional firing range for the testing program, Gaines said, requiring an additional sergeant and three officers at the academy's range.

What's On Your Mind?

Got a comment to make on the burning police issues of the day? Sound off in the pages of Law Enforcement News. LEN welcomes letters and opinion pieces from its readers. Send all material to the editor's attention.

People & Places

Florida sheriff takes on state post

Broward County, Fla., Sheriff Robert Butterworth has been chosen as the new director of Florida's Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in the wake of an investigation into misuse of state cars that resulted in the resignation or dismissal of five state patrol officials.

Butterworth was chosen on September 21 to succeed Chester Blakemore, who resigned under pressure after a state investigation showed that several officials had used state cars and credit cards for

personal business.

After taking office, Butterworth will fill other vacancies in the highway patrol, including the position of commander, vacated by Eldridge Beach's retirement during the probe.

Butterworth has served as Broward County sheriff since 1978. He also has served as a Broward Circuit Court judge, county court judge and assistant state attorney. He is a graduate of the University of Florida and the University of Miami law school.

The new director will assume office some time between October 1 and November 1, according to James York, acting director.

Other offices left vacant by the investigation are those vacated by Inspector B. H. Spears, Beach's second-in-command, who resigned under fire; Maj. James E. Love, one of Spears' deputies, who was fired; and Maj. A. P. Floyd, deputy inspector for field operations, who also was fired.

Stepping down

Col. Edward Dickinson will retire October 28 after seven years as chief of the Iowa State Patrol.

Dickinson, 45, has served the patrol for 31 years. He will continue to serve the Department of Public Safety after his retirement, as a peace officer in the fire marshal's division.

Public Safety Commissioner William Miller will begin searching for a successor to Dickinson in early October, according to patrol Capt. Wayne Petersen.

Dickinson is the seventh chief in the Iowa patrol's 47-year history. He was appointed to the position in late 1974, a year after being promoted to captain. During his tenure with the patrol he also served in Sac City, Spencer, Sioux City and Osceola, Iowa.

He had come under fire in recent months for promulgating strict rules concerning troopers' hair length, minimum work standards and reductions in daily driving distances.

Gov. Robert Ray said in a prepared statement that Dickinson had "a long and illustrious career. . . . During his years on the patrol, that force has changed in many positive ways. The patrol has grown to become an organization that is respected and trusted by our Iowans."

Investigators' group honors prosecutor

Nassau County, N.Y., District Attorney Dennis Dillon will receive the Society of Professional Investigators annual award October 21, joining the ranks of recipients such as the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy and former FBI Director Clarence Kelley.

Dillon, who has been Nassau County's DA since 1974, will be the 27th law enforcement leader to receive the award, according to Henry Buck, the society's president.

Dillon will be honored for his work as Nassau County district attorney and his work as assistant to Kennedy when Kennedy was U.S. Attorney General.

While working under Kennedy, Dillon was involved in cases concerning civil rights, white collar crime, bankruptcy and tax evasions. In 1970, he headed the Organized Crime Strike Force in the Eastern District of New York.

In his last race for the Nassau County post, Dillon received the endorsement of all five major political parties, the first

time that such an endorsement was given to a district attorney in the county.

He also serves on the Rockville Centre Diocesan Justice Commission, is an adviser to the board of the Legal Coalition for Soviet Jewry and is a member of the Eagle Scout Review Board for the Skodak District of the Nassau County Council of Boy Scouts of America.

LA's two-time hero

On September 15, Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates placed the LAPD's Medal of Valor around the neck of Officer Jesse Nunez — making him the fifth officer in the department's history to have won its highest award twice.

Nunez, 35, and his partner, rookie Ramiro Argomaniz, won the blue and silver medals for their pursuit and capture of four gunmen who robbed 18 restaurant patrons last January. The officers chased the suspects' car under gunfire, then survived an ambush by the suspects. One suspect was killed during the exchange of gunfire.

Five other officers also received the Medal of Valor during the ceremony: Officer Henry Lane, who captured a suspect who had just shot his partner twice, knocking him down with his hands because his gun was empty; Officer John Alanson, who chased three armed bank robbers on motorcycle, caught them and recovered the stolen money, and Sgt. William West and Officers Paul Verna and John Lafko, who attempted to rescue children caught in burning buildings.

Boston police-union head voted out

Chester Broderick, who during 10 years as head of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association turned that organization into one of the most politically powerful police unions in the country, will leave the chairman's position on November 30.

Broderick lost his seat in the association's House of Delegates in a September 22 election to Joseph Griffin, a 15-year veteran of the Boston force. The loss makes him ineligible to run for another term as union chairman when his current term expires.

Broderick, 47, successfully fought former commissioner Robert di Grazia's efforts to use one-officer patrol cars and staggered shifts and won a funding bill to offset police layoffs forced by a 1981 city

budget-slashing proposition. Under his leadership, the union recently also won the reinstatement of binding arbitration, an 8 percent pay hike and higher paid-detail fees.

Police observers in Boston say Broderick's defeat, in which he finished last of three candidates, came because he had devoted his time to citywide issues and lost touch with the officers in his district.

Among those expected to vie for Broderick's position as chairman are Robert Guiney, union vice chairman; Paul Baker, union treasurer; William Ashe, a member of the House of Delegates; and Richard Atwood, union secretary. Griffin has said he will not seek the chairmanship.

Underground valor

Ten New York City Transit Police officers received the department's second highest award for heroism — the Combat Cross — in a special ceremony last month.

Seven members of the department also received the Exceptional Duty Medal and 32 were awarded the Distinguished Duty Medal.

District 30, which covers the subway system in downtown Brooklyn, and the force's communications unit also received awards for outstanding accomplishments, the department announced.

Those receiving the Combat Cross were Officers Eugene Boertlein and Jerome Schwartz, who disarmed a suspect attempting to rob a bank courier; Detectives Frank Maddalena and Frank Pastore, who were fired upon when investigating a suspicious person; Officer John Moriarty, who was fired upon when he thwarted an attempted auto theft outside his home; Officer Vincent Giordano, who captured an armed robber who attempted to rob a bank in which Giordano was a customer.

Also, Officer Angelo Balzano, who joined New York City police in pursuit of an armed suspect and subdued him without using a weapon; Officer Michael Mercorella, who was wounded by a man with a sawed-off rifle while working a security detail at Transit Authority headquarters; Officer Michael Mazziotti, who helped capture a suspect in an attempted rape and pursued him on foot although under fire, and Officer Richard Calabrese, who was wounded by a knife-wielding man who had threatened subway passengers.



Fakin' it

Troubled by speeders? No police force in town? Take a tip from Hedville, Kan., sign builder Gary Gleason. He erected the "Hedville Police car" in some bushes on the edge of town in an effort to slow speeders who don't know the town really has no police force. Gleason claims one motorist even stopped to ask directions.

Wide World Photo

⇒ SUPREME COURT BRIEFS ⇒

By AVERY ELI OKIN



On October 13, the Supreme Court marked the 50th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone for the Supreme Court building. The ceremony that took place on an overcast day in 1932 was an especially significant milestone in that it finally established that the Supreme Court would have a permanent home in the nation's capital.

Prior to 1935, when the Justices and staff first occupied the newly completed Supreme Court building, the Court shared space with various other governmental agencies. The earliest sessions of the Court in 1790 were held in New York in the Exchange Building. The Supreme Court only had use of the building in the afternoon since the House of Assembly of New York utilized the building in the mornings.

When the nation's capital was moved to Philadelphia later that year, the Supreme Court utilized a room in Independence Hall for its work. During the decade that the Court was in Philadelphia, it shared space with the mayor's court.

In the early 1800's, by which time the nation's capital had been permanently established in Washington, Congress agreed to allow the Supreme Court to use a room in the Senate wing of the Capitol. A specially designed chamber in the South Wing of the Capitol was occupied for the February 1810 term. However, during the War of 1812 the chambers were seriously damaged, and the Court was forced to meet in rented space until February 1819, when chambers were restored.

The Supreme Court remained in those

chambers until 1860, when it moved to the room directly above. The old chambers on the first floor served as a law library.

The prime mover for the establishment of a permanent home for the Court was Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who was appointed to the Court by President Harding in 1921. In 1925 the newest member of the Court, Justice Harlan F. Stone, wrote to Chief Justice Taft to complain that members of Congress had been borrowing books from the Supreme Court library and not returning them.

Chief Justice Taft utilized this observation by a member of the Court to launch a campaign to secure Congressional authorization and funding for a Supreme Court building. At one of the conferences of the Court, Chief Justice Taft presented the question of whether the Supreme Court should attempt to pursue Congressional financing of a new building. In characteristic manner, the Justices voted 5-to-4 in support of the proposal.

Shortly thereafter, after much political haggling, Congress created the Supreme Court Building Commission. The Commission was headed by the Chief Justice, who immediately retained the services of the renowned architect Cass Gilbert, at the time the president of the American Institute of Architects. For the building's principal material, Gilbert personally selected the best marble available in Alabama and Georgia. He also travelled to Italy to select the ivory and golden marble for the courtroom.

Neither Chief Justice Taft nor Cass Gilbert lived to see the completion of the Court building. Cass Gilbert Jr. and a partner completed the project under the direction of the new Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes. And, unlike many of the government building projects undertaken today, the Supreme Court building was completed under

budget. In fact, of the \$9,740,000 authorized by Congress, over \$93,000 was returned, even after \$250,000 was spent for furnishings and furniture.

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone, the Court's curator has prepared a special exhibit, which opened earlier this month in the ground-floor exhibit hall of the Supreme Court building.

The actual cornerstone-laying proceeding held on October 13, 1932, was quite an event. Conducted under the direction of the American Bar Association, over 4,000 people were in attendance, including the members of the Court, President Herbert Hoover and distinguished members of the bar. In his remarks, the president of the ABA noted that the Court would be a "monument to justice." Those in attendance in 1932 could not possibly foresee the lengths the Supreme Court Justices would go in their new home to see justice done.

The concept of justice was to undergo many refinements over the years, especially in the area of the rights of the accused. The Court's most recent full-text pronouncement in that area is analyzed below.

Witnesses

By a vote of 7-to-2, the Supreme Court announced that there was no violation of either the Fifth or Sixth Amendments when the United States Government deported two illegal aliens after an assistant United States Attorney had concluded that they possessed no evidence material to the prosecution's case against the defendant for knowingly transporting an illegal alien into the United States.

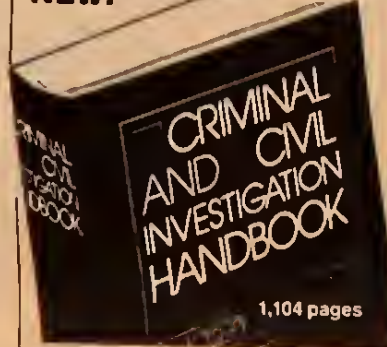
The present case arose on March 23, 1980, when the defendant, a citizen of Mexico, illegally entered the United States. He was taken to a house in Escondido, Calif., where he remained for six days, along with other illegal aliens. On

March 29, the defendant made an agreement with the smugglers who had brought him across the border that he would not have to pay the smugglers' fee if he drove himself and five other passengers to Los Angeles. While proceeding toward Los Angeles, the defendant approached a Border Patrol checkpoint at Temecula. The Border Patrol agents noticed that the five passengers in the car were all lying down, and instructed the driver to stop.

Rather than stopping, the defendant accelerated through the checkpoint. Following a high-speed chase for about a mile, the defendant stopped the car and the passengers ran off on foot. Three of the passengers and the defendant were apprehended by the Border Patrol agents.

After their arrest, the passengers and
Continued on Page 13

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Choosing up sides:

Reagan's crime proposals await Senate

Continued from Page 1

sionary rule prevented prosecution in no more than half of one percent of Federal cases.

"The exclusionary rule is the only effective method we have of enforcing the Fourth Amendment," Shattuck said.

"Good faith is not the issue here. I assume all police officers are acting in good faith. But we must be able to insure citizens' Fourth Amendment rights."

Another proposal submitted by President Reagan, reform of the insanity defense, has raised less strident opposition.

In announcing the proposal, Reagan described it as "common sense revisions of the insanity defense, a defense that has been much misinterpreted and abused." He did not comment on the acquittal of John Hinckley Jr., who wounded the President and three other men in an assassination attempt on March 30, 1981.

The Reagan administration has supported strict limitations on the use of the insanity defense, allowing those accused of Federal crimes to employ the defense only when they are so mentally incompetent that they could not realize what they were doing.

The IACP supports restrictions in the

defense. "The use of that defense imposes an unproven psychological determination on the judicial body," the group's position paper states.

"The insanity defense needs to be reformed to allow for a finding of guilty but insane."

The ACLU also supports some efforts to amend the use of the insanity defense, but does not fully endorse Reagan's proposal, Shattuck said.

He said the group agrees that the burden of proof in cases where the defendant raises the sanity issue should be shifted from the prosecution to the defense.

"But we're concerned with the narrow definition of insanity proposed by the Reagan Administration," Shattuck said. He said that that definition, as first proposed by Attorney General William French Smith, would limit use of the defense to cases in which the suspects were incapable of knowing whether they were firing at a person or a tree. "That's entirely too limiting," he said.

A third issue raised by Reagan's legislative package involves the criteria by which Federal courts decide which state court decisions to review.

Reagan maintains that Federal courts are not obligated to review every state

decision that is appealed, and he wants the courts to be selective in choosing cases for review, in much the same way the U.S. Supreme Court selects cases.

Reagan and those supporting the change say it will reduce the workload of the Federal courts and shorten the time that those involved in the cases must wait for a final decision.

"The indication that the Federal Government, Federal courts, do not need to review cases that have gone through all the state levels is one that is long past due, because it has said in a way that the state courts are not competent to decide local matters of crime and justice," IACP's Angrisani said.

"We don't need an infinite number of appeals systems to invoke the processes of justice."

The ACLU is against the change, Shattuck said. He said the change would have "zero impact" on reducing crime, but would "severely raise the frustration levels" of those involved in litigation.

Professional Development

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Navigating through the jungle of crime statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics recently announced its newest five-year program, a plan that includes a major review of statistical series maintained at the national level. Importantly, running through the document is a recurring

PUBLIC FORUM

Commentary
By ROBERT KAPLAN

theme of continued assistance to state and local governments to enhance their own statistical competency. Such assistance is badly needed if we are to have accurate data — national as well as local. Otherwise, we are engaged in little more than a "numbers game."

I have tried valiantly for several years

to understand the jungle of criminal justice statistics in the New York area in connection with several criminal justice projects in which I have been involved. This article is not a comprehensive analysis of what's wrong with crime statistics — it merely points out some of the statistical pitfalls and anomalies in both national and local figures about crime. Just as most crime is state and local, national aggregates on crime come from state and local sources. They are only as good as these sources, whether or not the final results are expressed in local or national series.

Moreover, it is the reactions of the different local publics to whom statistics are reported that sway elected officeholders and government officials who determine public policy on crime. The

role of the media in reporting and interpreting crime statistics has been largely unexplored. The fact that statistics sometimes are distorted by a few overzealous reporters to serve a specific news story purpose is important. The fact that crime reporters may be confused about the figures is also important and understandable, given the many inconsistencies and sometimes different definitions of what seems superficially to be the same crime. Reporters are only human. Why should they know, for example, that an aggravated assault as defined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports means more than felonious assault under the New York State Penal Law, or that larceny-theft under the UCR is much broader than grand larceny? Yet, both sets of figures, UCR and Penal Law,

frequently are presented to the public with little or no explanation as to the differences.

Fortunately, the Bureau of Justice Statistics is reviewing the UCR system. This article is not the place to explore or explain the UCR in detail. Its two most important features are, however, that it uses uniform definitions nationwide, not necessarily conforming to the penal laws of the various states (as they certainly don't in New York) and that it breaks crime down into two categories. These are the so-called "index crimes" or the seven most serious felonies (arson was added in 1979 but as yet is not reported completely). These are also known as Part I crimes, about which detailed data is reported annually on offenses known to the police as well as arrests. There are also Part II crimes, mostly misdemeanors, which include primarily arrest data.

The first anomaly is that the so-called "Crime Index," the sum of the volumes for each of the seven major offenses known to the police for each jurisdiction, is used as a measure of crime. There is no attempt to weight the figures according to the importance of the crime, even though a hierarchy of crime is established for the reporting of crimes. For example, one murder is as important as one burglary. Obviously, there are fewer murders than burglaries — about 1,840 in New York City last year, compared with over 200,000 burglaries.

The number of crimes is at least related to population, though. Thus, the most frequently quoted figure is the crime rate, which is the number of crimes known to the police per 100,000 population. At or near the time of the decennial census, the population figures are realistic, but as one moves from the census year, the figures become midyear estimates by the Bureau of the Census, which may be way off. As cities such as New York like to compare themselves with cities close to themselves in population, the population figures are important in this regard.

A feature running through all crime reporting in New York City and State, as well as for the FBI reports nationally, is the so-called "top charge" feature. That is, while an incident reported to the police may allege that four different crimes have been committed, or a person may have been arrested and charged with four different crimes, the only one reported is the most important, according to the UCR or state hierarchy of crime. A typical instance would be a burglary in which a perpetrator unlawfully enters a household, encounters a resident, points a gun, demands the jewelry on his or her person, takes it, and then shoots and kills the victim. What is reported is not the burglary, nor the robbery, but the murder. If the murder hadn't occurred, then it would have been just the robbery. In any case charges drop out of the system and are never reported even though an offender may be charged with them and convicted.

To my knowledge, no one has ever documented the extent of this underreporting. However, one could find out. One could determine from a sample of complaint and arrest reports of the New York City Police the number with multiple charges. It could then be determined how they were coded for reporting purposes and the number and kind of charges that were dropped.

An important criticism of the UCR system is that since its inception in 1930,

Continued on Page 12

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39-agency crime analysis union fights county's mobile criminals

Continued from Page 1

criminals often move from one police district to another without even knowing it, making it difficult for police in any one district to follow their tracks.

"Criminals are not confined to jurisdictions the way police are confined to jurisdictions," Sweeney said. "Whether they committed a crime in one city or another could depend on which way they turned when they got off (the parkway)."

Under Guido's direction, the county contacted officials from the five largest police departments, in New Rochelle, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains and Greenburgh.

The county agreed to provide the three staff people needed to collect and analyze the information, and the five departments came to terms as to what kinds of reports would be made available, restrictions on the release of information received from other departments and responsibilities for coordinating investigations.

The union began operating in July, with the analysis and filing of reports being done manually.

The program worked so well that the county decided to expand it to include other jurisdictions within the county and neighboring counties, Sweeney said. The county later received a grant from the state's Major Offender Program that allowed it to expand to the 39 departments now included in the union.

The grant also allowed the county to computerize the system, making the analysis faster and more thorough, Sweeney said.

"Most patterns we spot are fairly short-lived. You've got to spot them quickly and respond quickly. For a county with the volume of crime we have, a computer was really necessary to do that adequately," Sweeney said.

As the system now operates, a carefully negotiated series of agreements provides that each police department will give officers in the analysis office copies of reports that might involve mobile criminals — generally robberies, burglaries, sex crimes and confidence games.

Officers in the analysis union record the crime and file them in the computer's memory banks under several classifications, such as description of the suspect, vehicle involved, type of weapon, method of operation and type of premises.

They track patterns or trends of crimes and notify agencies that the patterns indicate should be working together. In cases with a widespread pattern, they issue bulletins to all departments.

More than 350 crimes a month are analyzed by the union, with about 35 trends noted and followed.

Sweeney said the union has helped expand police officers' views of crime and increase trust between the departments involved.

"Instead of having the very parochial views we've had in the past, we're realizing 'Hey, it's bigger than us,'" Sweeney said.

He said the trust is vital to the program. "One has to get the ground rules established up front, on issues like restraints on press releases, the respon-



Officers Thomas McGurn (left) and Martin McGlynn of Westchester County's new multi-agency crime-analysis unit.

Joyce Dopkeen/NT Pictures

sibility of the participating jurisdictions to protect the confidentiality of the information.

"It's very critical that you build the trust and do nothing to jeopardize that trust."

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A fair approach to police

An interview with Chief Robert A. Marshall of the Knoxville

LEN: Since May 1, Knoxville has been the home of the 1982 World's Fair. Maintaining order in a city that has had nine million visitors so far must be quite a challenge. How did you plan for it?

MARSHALL: The police department got involved in the planning two years before the fair came here. We received a Federal grant to study security for the fair. We visited other World's Fair sites, such as Spokane and Seattle, and talked to the law enforcement agencies there about the type of problems they encountered and what they did about it in anticipation that we might have the same problems. We have not had. We anticipated more problems than what we've had, at least right now. The fair still has two more months to go and it's getting close to nine million people who've attended the fair. It's been a very orderly crowd. It's been a family-oriented type of fair that just has not brought in the criminal element.

LEN: What influence did you have in the planning of the fair, on issues like layout and security precautions?

MARSHALL: We were not involved in the planning of the fair site itself. A lot of people don't realize it, but the fair is put on by a private enterprise and they build the fair themselves and are responsible for all the security on the fair site. They have — I don't really know how many, but a force of security officers. They're not trained police officers. They do have radios, and if they do see a problem, they report it. We have police officers around the fair site, at the gates, posted on certain corners. If there's any help needed on the fair site, it doesn't take any time for a police officer to get to the fair site. They have worked a few off-duty officers on the fair site, on their own private payroll. But the security in the fair site is not our responsibility. We were involved in the planning, knowing what they were going to do to solve problems if they could and also to render advice on problems that we thought might arise.

LEN: Were the sponsors receptive to your recommendations?

MARSHALL: Yes, they were very cooperative. We had excellent coordination, due to the fact that our ex-chief of police, Bill Fox, was in charge of security on the World's Fair site for the World's Fair people. His background and knowing how we operate and our problems, financial problems we might have, gave him the knowledge of how to plan and how to budget the security staff.

LEN: After visiting the other sites, what kinds of problems did you anticipate and how did you go about planning for them?

MARSHALL: The other fair sites were lots different. This fair, acreage-wise, was almost double the size of the World's Fairs in Spokane and Seattle. Spokane and Seattle both had one big World's Fair parking lot, kind of like Disney World, where everybody who went to the fair could park in this one huge parking lot. They could control traffic in and out, get them in and out without any traffic problem. We didn't have that. We had several parking lots scattered all around the area. Therefore, we figured on having more traffic problems than we had. . . . They did quite a bit of road construction — about \$50 million was spent by the state on our Interstate System. . . . They pulled traffic off the Interstate right down into the World's Fair area. In fact, most people who live in Knoxville would never know the World's Fair was in Knoxville, unless they went downtown where the World's Fair is at. (The ramp) kind of saved the day. Rather than have people go through

the downtown area to get to the World's Fair site, the way the Interstate was built with the ramp coming off, you did not have to go through the downtown area to get to the World's Fair. They just drove right off the main artery into the World's Fair site.

LEN: Where is the World's Fair site in relation to the downtown area?

MARSHALL: About four blocks away, on our main street. . . . It's about four blocks from the downtown area to the World's Fair site.

LEN: If you had it to do over, would you do anything different in advance of the fair starting?

MARSHALL: Not really. As far as we are concerned in

ing professional police officers, it's important that we be prepared.

LEN: What did you do to get ready for the possibility of demonstrations?

MARSHALL: We probably have one of the most highly trained SWAT teams in this end of the country. It's well-equipped, very well trained. . . . Their training has prepared them for that type of situation. . . . They were prepared all along to move in if anything developed. Nothing has developed, but there's still two months of the fair to go and I've still got my fingers crossed. There's no reason why anything like that should develop now.

'I don't like to say (we) 'over-prepared' or 'over-planned,' because I'm glad we did, . . . It's better that you don't encounter problems that you expect.'

law enforcement, we probably — well, I don't like to say "over-prepared" or "over-planned," because I'm glad we did. After all, it's better that you don't encounter problems that you expect, and we expected more problems than what we got. We were prepared to handle excess traffic problems. We were prepared to handle any type of demonstration. We felt that there might be demonstrations due to the fact that it is an energy exposition. With the controversy around nuclear energy, we felt there might be some demonstrations by people who oppose nuclear energy. In the very beginning, when the World's Fair opened, we had (200 or) 300 people demonstrating the day President Reagan was here. After that, we had no demonstrations, so things did not develop and we're thankful they did not develop, but we were prepared to handle it if it did develop. Of course, be-

In the very beginning, we had a lot of problems with prostitutes coming in, but we got word of it, put our vice officers out in force on the streets and wiped them out. A whole group moved in from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in one night. We let them know that Knoxville was not the place for them to come and they were not welcome here. What few were left left town, and we haven't had any more problems. We hit it hard up front and let them know we weren't going to tolerate it.

We had problems with pickpockets the first few weeks, too. They came in here so we put some undercover people on the World's Fair site and in a day or so we were able to just about catch all of them. Word got out and after that we had no real pickpocket problem to talk about. By taking these long, up-front stands, we let it be known we wouldn't stand for these things, and



As seen from the sky, the 1982 World's Fair sprawls across a site adjoining the Tennessee River (top) in Knoxville. The Sunsphere (upper left), symbol of the

fair, rises above a man-made lake (foreground) and the six-story United States Pavilion, seen behind the Sunsphere.

Wide World Photo

Robert A. Marshall took over as chief of the Knoxville, Tenn., Police Department in September 1980 just in time to start planning for the 1982 World's Fair. The fair, which is expected to draw 11 million visitors to the city of 200,000, opened May 1 and will end October 31.

Marshall, 53, has served the 500-member police department for 20 years, including terms as assistant chief and chief of detectives. A native of Knoxville, he studied at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Linda Saulers.

cing

ille, Tenn., Police Department

avoided the problem.

LEN: You said the traffic to the fair hasn't created too much of a problem as far as traffic jams, but have you had trouble with speeding, illegal parking, that kind of thing?

MARSHALL: No, speeding hasn't been a problem. In fact, we just haven't had any problems related to traffic. . . .

LEN: How have you dealt with the vendors and others who are attracted to Knoxville because of the crowds?

MARSHALL: Our city ordinance here covers vending on the city property, and if they're on city property we run them off. If they're on private property, we have no control over that. There's a lot of those hotdog stands, souvenir stands and such all around the World's Fair site, but they're on private property. People trying to make a few bucks for themselves took advantage of the opportunity. Some of them have made money, some of them financially have put themselves out of business. We've not had any excessive problems with that.

LEN: What about problems with vagrants and beggars?

MARSHALL: Surprisingly, it's been near zero. You might drive around town and during the day you might see maybe two or three. . . . That's about it. We haven't had that problem. Why I don't know. They had that problem in Spokane, but when Spokane had their fair, it was right in the middle of the hippie era and they had a big park right along the river, and of course all of them came there to the park. I think they just kind of turned them loose and let them do what they wanted to do. But we didn't have a park, and we're living in a different time, I think, than we were living in when Spokane had their fair. It's 1982 and we're not living in that era. . . .

LEN: Has there been any change in your crime rate since the fair began?

MARSHALL: The crime rate has dropped during the past year, but I don't blame that on the fair — the fair had nothing to do with the crime rate dropping. See, we've had several crime prevention programs in the last few years. . . . We've had 12 officers involved in a crime-prevention program for about three years that's focused on . . . establishing neighborhood crime prevention programs that make the public more aware of what crime is, how it can affect them and what they can do about it — reporting crime, looking out for each other in the neighborhood, Neighborhood Watch programs, Operation ID to identify your own property. Through these various programs, we've seen a steady decline in crime since the start of these programs. If the World's Fair had not been here, crime might have been somewhat lower, but I've kept a close watch on burglary and crime reports and I've seen very few that are related to anything the World's Fair was doing. We have a few extra car burglaries, where someone left their car in a parking lot and went to the fair, or someone from outside the county had something taken from their car. Now I can relate those to the World's Fair, because they were in the World's Fair parking lot or were from out of state, but other than that there isn't any crime related to the World's Fair at all.

LEN: Is your crime rate down in all categories, including residential burglaries?

MARSHALL: Yes, it is. That goes back to our crime prevention and a Sting operation we operated. Through our Sting operation in the last 18 months, we've probably put around 100 people in jail. They are the people who are actually burglarizing homes because they tried to sell stolen goods to officers in the Sting operation, so that's having a dramatic effect. A lot of people look at the crime statistics and think there are a lot of criminals in Knoxville, 300 burglaries a month and there's a crime wave going on in Knoxville. Well, then you break it down and figure out the number of people who are burglarizing homes. These guys go out there and burglarize one or two homes a day. That's the way they make their living, five days a week. You break it down like that and it's probably half of one percent of the population that's ever been involved in a home or business burglary, either one. So you really don't have a crime wave, you have the same people committing crimes over and over and over. Whenever a Sting operation can catch these people and get them off the streets, you get rid of the people who are doing it every

day. So it was a very effective operation and had a dramatic effect on reducing home burglaries. In fact, I would encourage any and all cities to get involved in this type of undercover work because that gets right to the heart of the problem. Like the old Chinese philosophy says, if you want to kill a tree, don't hack off the leaves — dig at the roots. You've got to go to the source, and the Sting operations get to the source.

LEN: Getting back to the fair for a moment, were you involved in security preparations for escorting dignitaries such as the President to and from the World's Fair?

MARSHALL: Yes, we were involved, but for those types of dignitaries, the Secret Service, it's their primary responsibility for protecting the President of the United States. They come in here, they make the plans and the only thing the police do is support the Secret Service in whatever they want us to do and we do it. If they want people on top of buildings watching out, or if they want officers standing on different intersections to block the traffic when the President comes through or helping guard him, we do whatever they want us to do, because that is their primary responsibility.

Now the State of Tennessee sent plenty of additional troopers in here to work our Interstates during the fair, where we did not have the responsibility for working the Interstates that we do except during the fair, when the state takes over. They also assumed responsibility for all escorting. We did not get involved just because some foreign person coming in here might work for the government. We didn't give them escort and bodyguard and Secret Service-type of protection, because it really was not needed here. Mostly we have all these foreign countries here that have pavilions on the fair site and they've got numerous foreign employees. There's no



don't just run up and arrest them or give them a ticket without investigating, possibly saying, "Hey, you're on a one-way street, turn around and go the other way." The officers have conducted themselves, in my opinion, in a very professional and positive manner. We've received many, many letters of commendation here from people who came in and got lost and officers have personally escorted them to where they're going. It's very difficult to tell them how to get there. Knoxville is not laid out like Washington, D.C., where the Capitol's in the middle and all the roads lead off like spokes on a wheel. Knoxville is an old city and the streets just go in every which direction. It's very difficult to stand and try to tell somebody how to get where they're going. If it's three or four miles away, there are so many turns and the streets are not laid out in numbers; they're mostly by name and our officers have been very good in helping people.

LEN: I seem to remember that you issued an order about the length that women officers could wear their hair just before the fair started that raised some controversy. What is the background behind that?

'If the World's Fair had not been here, crime might have been lower, but I've kept a close watch on crime reports and I've seen very few that are related to . . . the Fair.'

way we could get involved in guarding these people or escorting these people because, well, they're not dignitaries and there's nobody after them to start out with. Nobody here has any reason to believe there would be any harm done to them. . . .

LEN: The fair must have brought a lot of money into Knoxville. Is there any way the police department will realize any gains from these added revenues?

MARSHALL: The only extra revenue that the city could get that I know of would be sales tax and we have a five percent amusement tax. Other than that, I would know of no way the police department could profit off the fair. Where the fair has done a lot for Knoxville is this area where the fair is was a blighted area. The old L&N (Louisville & Nashville) Railroad station has been abandoned for years and not used. The whole valley, a railroad yard, has been . . . an eyesore on the city. Most of the houses were run-down and unfit for habitation. The World's Fair came in here and those houses have been torn down, buildings have been remodeled or reconstructed back to the original old colonial style. They built a lake. The government came in and built a big pavilion. A lot of buildings here are permanent buildings that will remain here after the fair is gone. It's just turned a blighted area into a beautiful area, which is worth a lot to the city. The long-term benefits to the city will be great. The short-term, I don't know, that might be a matter of opinion, but over the long term, the fair will benefit the City of Knoxville.

LEN: Your department's been in a position of great visibility throughout the fair. How has the visibility affected the department's image?

MARSHALL: For every letter that I get maybe criticizing a police officer, I probably get 30 letters praising them, complimentary letters. The officers were instructed that these people were our guests. You have to have an understanding that a lot of them are not familiar with our city ordinances concerning traffic rules and regulations, (and) not being familiar with our streets (they) might accidentally get on a one-way street. You

MARSHALL: That was blown out of proportion. It was something that didn't really happen. . . . We had female police officers here that had Farrah Fawcett-type hairdos and what have you. We require a police officer to wear a hat and a hat is a big part of identification. The only thing that we asked female officers to do was — in fact, we had a meeting with the female officers and said we really need for your hair to be fashioned to where a hat can properly fit on your head or would, you know, look right. . . . We thought maybe they could come up with some type of particular hair fashion that would be acceptable. Well, I don't know how the story got in the papers about cutting their hair. In fact, at one time it was mentioned that their hair shouldn't protrude out over, I believe it was an inch and a half or two inches from the scalp. That didn't mean that the hair couldn't be over 1 1/2 inches long; it meant protruding outside of the ears. The hair could be 20 inches long, as long as it didn't protrude out. When the story got in the paper, somebody said that the order was that they cut their hair 1 1/2 inches long and some woman with a women's organization in Nashville made the remark that this was the way they dehumanized women in concentration camps, made them cut their hair. It got all over the United States and sounded bad, but really wasn't that way. We pretty well let the women wear their hair any way they want to, as long as their hat would fit properly on the head. . . . Nobody here is against the women — at least I'm not. It might have sounded like I was.

LEN: Now that the fair's winding down, will you be facing any special problems when they start pulling out?

MARSHALL: No. Construction of the World's Fair caused us more problems than the actual operation. It was rather inconvenient around the downtown area because of the gravel trucks and dirt trucks and all, where we had to have officers stop traffic for these big trucks going to the World's Fair site. There was quite a bit of disruption during the building of the fair. . . . We won't have those problems with them leaving because

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LEN interview: Knoxville Chief Robert Marshall

Continued from Page 9

most of the stuff on the fair site will remain there — the lake, a lot of the buildings are brick structures that will remain. So really there are only a few buildings that if they are not sold to private enterprise, they will be removed. I doubt that they would be removed all at one time. They'll probably stay there until somebody buys them or maybe one at a time they'll be taken down. I don't expect any problems at all in removing the World's Fair, not at all.

LEN: How will the buildings be used after the fair closes?

MARSHALL: That I don't know. A Holiday Inn was built on the fair site and the large brick building going north from it will be the convention center. . . . The Sunsphere, which is a restaurant, will remain. . . . The U.S. Pavilion is a permanent building. I don't know what they'll do with it. They've offered it to the University [of Tennessee] but I think they've declined.

LEN: Will it be hard to get accustomed to being Knoxville without the World's Fair again?

MARSHALL: Not really, because like I said, the fair's caused us no problems, surprisingly. You'd never know the fair was there unless you went downtown where it's at, that's just how little change it's made. It's unbelievable, really.

LEN: With the fair behind you, what will be the biggest challenge facing the Knoxville Police Department?

MARSHALL: Crime is the top priority as far as any police department is concerned. Right now, we've had a top priority on burglaries for quite a while. It's not the type of city where murder is a big problem. We have very few murders here and what murders we do have are husband-wife, boyfriend-girlfriend, friends, you know, that type of thing. It's not the type of murder the citizens would be concerned about — there's not anybody running around killing anybody at random, the type of thing you have no control over. So we're really not too concerned with that.

Alcohol is a problem that is a major factor. . . . In fact, national statistics show there's something like \$60 billion in financial loss because of drunk driving and alcohol. . . . Alcohol is probably the most encouraged, the most advertised product that we have that causes society so much heartache. I figure alcohol is the cause of more deaths, more business failure, more personal grief, more financial loss than anything man's ever done. You talk about drugs. Alcohol is a drug. There's no way you can talk about the drug problem without talking about the alcohol problem. They're one and the same.

LEN: What special programs do you have to fight alcohol-related crimes like drunk driving?

MARSHALL: Tennessee just recently passed the toughest drunk-driving law in the United States. It's been in effect now for about two months. It's too early to tell what real effects it might have. It has a 48-hour man-



Knoxville police weren't the only officers on hand during the World's Fair. Here, Cpl. Serge Carriere of the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police stands at attention outside his country's pavilion.

Wide World Photo

datory sentence for drunk driving on the first offense and the amount of time you serve climbs rapidly with each time you are arrested. . . . There's also a \$150 fine with the first offense; that also climbs and can go to several thousand dollars. It's a very stiff drunk-driving law, but like I said, it's not really been in effect long enough to find out just what the return will be.

LEN: Do you have a lot of drunk driving connected with the University of Tennessee campus?

MARSHALL: I really wouldn't know how to compare it. I've not compared it with a city of comparable size that didn't have a university, so I can't answer that.

LEN: Does the university contribute to other kinds of problems?

MARSHALL: No. The university has its own police and the only time we go on campus is for a serious crime like murder or rape. . . .

LEN: What is the Knoxville Police Department's situation as far as budget? Have you faced any financial restraints there?

MARSHALL: Well, every city has that, but due to the fact that the fair was here this year, we were very fortunate to have a larger budget than we've ever had before. Our budget here is \$13 million.

LEN: And what is your budget in a normal year?

MARSHALL: About \$11 million. I can't say what the future holds. I would hope we wouldn't have any trouble. Now that the fair's over, I suspect we will have cuts.

LEN: How was the extra money spent this year?

MARSHALL: We didn't hire any more people, but we had to pay some overtime. Because of the hours of the World's Fair, which are 10 in the morning to like midnight, which overlaps two shifts, we had to work some overtime. We also have some auxiliary police which we've never paid before, but we paid them \$5 an hour and they've been working traffic assignments all around the fair site and we've been working several shifts a day. And of course we've encountered other expenses, burning more gas in automobiles, more car repairs.



With a minimal police presence looking on discretely in the background, crowds converge on the Folklife

Festival at the 1982 World's Fair. Police Chief Marshall said the gathering posed "no problems."

Wide World Photo

Coming up in
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with
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We read and review...

Study of correction officers closes a gap in literature

Guards Imprisoned: Correctional Officers at Work. By Lucien X. Lombardo. New York: Elsevier North Holland, 1981. \$23.00. 207 pp.

It is perhaps almost a cliché by now that one of the greatest gaps in criminal justice literature is the study of correctional workers, and especially of prison guards. Most of what we have is strongly influenced by Gresham Sykes' "Society of Captives," a 1958 book in which certain role relationships between guards and inmates are described. This new study by Lombardo in many ways can be termed the most important work in the field since Sykes, especially since he

presents evidence directly attacking some of Sykes' central themes.

Perhaps the most important attack on Sykes here is on his concept that the decision by guards to ignore some rules violations to promote smoothness of institutional operation is some sort of corruption; that guards ignore violations to promote some sort of personal gain in reducing problems. In policing, this is called an appropriate use of discretionary authority. We have an entire literature attacking the myth of full law enforcement in policing, recognizing that some flexibility by police officers is not only useful, but fully appropriate. Lombardo argues that

similar factors result in similar behavior by prison guards.

A further common assumption in the literature is that officers fully follow institutional goals which promote security and custody needs over all others. As a result of extensive interviews at New York's Auburn Prison, Lombardo found that while some officers follow this pattern, most view themselves at least partially as human service workers. What job satisfaction they have seems to come from reducing for inmates what Sykes called "the pains of imprisonment." Just as guards rarely judge inmates by their prior record but rather on their institu-

tional behavior, so any such "treatment" or "counseling" by guards is aimed at the "here and now," not at some ultimate rehabilitation or at post-institutional adjustment.

One major difference between guards and at least the common presumption on police, Lombardo found, is a much lower sense of group. Correctional officers often avoid off-duty socializing with co-workers, for example, and work hard to develop outside interests that help to define themselves both to themselves and others as something other than guards.

The emphasis here on working might best be read in conjunction with other works on the problem of the working class, such as Lillian Breslow Rubin's "Worlds of Pain," or "The Hidden Injuries of Class," by Richard Sennett and Jonathan Cobb. As with many working class persons, prison guards commonly choose their jobs for salary and job security, not for advancement potential or psychic rewards. The routinized nature of the work, however, and the scarce opportunities for self-respect or satisfaction often lead to the development of adaptations. Lombardo suggests that in urban areas the adaptation might often be leaving the job, but his sample in rural Auburn, N.Y., where there are few employment alternatives, especially ones with job security, leads to specific

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The why and how of teaching CJ ethics

Ethics in Criminal Justice Education. By Lawrence W. Sherman. Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.: The Hastings Center, 1982. \$5.00. 84 pp.

The author has written a book about the teaching of ethics in criminal justice education programs, and why and how it should be taught. "Ethics in Criminal Justice Education" is directed towards individuals and groups "outside of the fields of criminology and criminal justice, who are responsible for the general governance of higher education." It is a book that would be useful to teachers within the fields of criminology and criminal justice, as well as directors of police academies.

The primary thrust of the book is that the teaching of ethics is important because individuals who work in the fields of criminology and criminal justice confront ethical issues on a daily basis. Police officers constantly make decisions that involve ethics, some of which may mean life or death for an individual. As the author sees it:

"The agents of criminal justice decide whether, and how severely, the society should punish people whose immoral con-

duct ranged from brutal rape-murders to public intoxication. Measured solely by the volume of moral confrontations and judgments, it would seem that the moral boundaries of our society are set not by organized religion, not by the schools, but by the agents of criminal justice."

The author points out that there are two distinguishing factors that separate the moral decisions of criminal justice agents from the moral decisions of business people, engineers and doctors. "First, criminal justice decisions are made on behalf of society as a whole," and secondly the decisions made by criminal justice agents are primarily moral ones and only incidentally technical ones. With the need for ethics in criminal justice education thus supported, the author then goes on to present how this education should be accomplished.

Sherman states that the study of ethics in the fields of criminology and criminal justice should be the study of normative ethics, which "is the study of moral questions, or the provision of reasons for decisions about what is right or wrong and what ought to be done in particular situa-

tions." The eight aims he lists are substantive in nature, and thus differ from procedural goals, or how the substantive goals are to be reached. Thus values clarification, values inquiry and analysis, and moral development are not included, since they are techniques by which the substantive goals may be achieved.

The aims of developing a course to study ethics include: "stimulating the moral imagination"; "eliciting a sense of moral obligation and personal responsibility"; "tolerating and resisting

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

The End of the Beginning

by

Richard Pearson, Theodore K. Moran, James C. Berger,

Kenneth C. Laudon, Janice R. McKenzie, Thomas J. Bonita III

Criminal Justice Education: The End of the Beginning is the result of a five-year study of criminal justice education in American colleges and universities. The authors — a faculty planning group at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice — based their findings and conclusions upon 250 questionnaire surveys among respondents in 37 states at 146 institutions, campus visits for interviews at 14 universities, and a content analysis of college catalogs. In addition, an advisory committee appointed by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences contributed guidance and suggestions on methodology and, based on a second questionnaire, confirmed and extended the findings of the authors.

The study examines a sector of postsecondary education that grew intensively during the late 1960's and 1970's when other sectors faced dwindling enrollments, limited budgets and marginal growth. During two decades, the authors found, an early emphasis on vocationalism in criminal justice education was replaced by academic programs developed in the humanities, the social and behavioral sciences, and professional subjects. They examine a professoriate that strongly emphasized practical experience but later developed traditional academic credentials. They describe new and distinctive ways that were developed to teach non-traditional students, including mid-career police officers and other criminal justice practitioners.

The authors conclude that criminal justice education has, during only two decades, become an established, vital part of the educational curricula in American colleges and universities. They also attempt to define some of the current and future problems for educators, including the need for scholarship and research, the tension between general liberal arts studies and professional studies in law enforcement and criminal justice, vague educational objectives which need clarification, and the quality of criminal justice education.

Criminal Justice Education will be of interest to criminal justice educators at college and universities and to law enforcement executives and practitioners who are concerned with the development of their field. For educators generally, this book provides evidence that postsecondary education has not lost its capacity for innovation and growth.

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\$5.50

To order, send check or money order for \$5.50 to: The John Jay Press, 111 West 40th Street, New York, New York 10018

Michigan law manual helps take the sting out of conducting legal research

Michigan Criminal Justice Law Manual. By George T. Felkenes. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company. 354 pp.

For most individuals, legal research is an extremely difficult task and, therefore, this function is avoided or referred to professionals in the legal field. However, legal research can be rewarding, interesting, and informative if the basic principles are understood and utilized.

"Michigan Criminal Justice Law Manual," written by the Dean of the School of Applied Arts and Sciences at California State University in Long Beach, provides the reader with the basics necessary to attain the aforementioned state.

The manual begins with the definitions of various words and phrases used in the legal profession. The definitions are concise and easily understood by the reader, even those not exposed to the field of law. For example, the following is the definition of the exclusionary rule contained in the work:

"The principle which prohibits the use

of evidence which was illegally obtained in a trial. Based on the Fourth Amendment 'right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures,' the rule excludes the fruits of those searches as evidence. However the rule is not a bar to prosecution, as legally obtained evidence may be available which may be used in a trial."

Not only is a definition of the phrase provided, but also a short synopsis of the source, reasoning, and impact in trial situations is included. This reviewer found the section particularly enlightening for the additional insight it furnished.

The second part of this text presents the step-by-step process necessary in legal research. The numerous resources are listed along with the abbreviations commonly utilized. The reader is given a thorough briefing on all the legal reports and digests available to assist the researcher.

Particular emphasis is given to differentiating between "primary authori-

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Crime statistics: playing with numbers, terminology

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it has been designed for traditional police agencies, not specialized agencies such as the New York City Transit Police. At about 3,500 strong, it is the ninth largest police agency in the country and either second or third in New York State, with its uniformed strength about that of Nassau County. Much of the information asked for and reported with great effort is in many instances not pertinent to the Transit Police, nor is the information reported back by the FBI. Moreover, while there are several large cities in the country with transit systems comparable to New York City, there is not even the semblance of an accurate exchange of comparable statistical data on transit crime. The New York State Senate Committee on Transportation tried to prepare such a comparison for a national conference it co-sponsored on transit crime in 1980 in New York City. The results were meaningless. For example, New York City itself reported as felonies only complaints not cleared at time of occurrence by arrest. At the time the data were reported in 1977 this was one of the ways the Transit Police reported crime. Obviously, such a figure understated the incidence of crime.

The way the individual police agencies in New York City report their UCR data to Albany is another story. There are, in fact, 13 separate police agencies in New York City, and each reports its crime complaint and arrest figures to the New York City Police Department to become part of a consolidated report for the city. The major agencies — the Transit Police, the Housing Police and the Port Authority Police — also maintain their own detailed internal records with the language describing the crimes and the names of the crimes peculiar to the needs of that agency. For example, the Transit Police has a category called "larceny-lushworker," which is the crime of taking money or a wallet by stealth from a

drunken passenger who is asleep on a seat of a subway car.

Each agency also submits its own UCR data to Albany. The New York City Police Department at the same time reports figures for all the crimes and arrests in the city covering all the agencies. They could report the UCR figures for each agency as part of this submission, for each agency is coded separately in their computerized data base and could be broken out. The State Division of Criminal Justice Services in Albany, in order to get a net figure for the New York City Police Department in addition to the 12 other agencies, subtracts the agency figures from the total figures submitted by the NYCPD. This sounds fine and would be valid in the annual data prepared by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services by policy agency by county. However, if decisions as to the proper crime classification code or value of items stolen for example have been different in the individual police agencies than the coding by the New York City Police Department, the results may well be distorted. In this connection, classification of a crime as larceny or robbery is often a matter of judgment, depending on the degree of force used.

The most frequent criticism of the UCR system, as well as of internal Penal Law statistics generated by the New York City Police Department, is that, inasmuch as the public, on the average, doesn't report 50 percent of crimes, there is a serious under-reporting of crime. The 50 percent figure comes from the National Crime Surveys or victimization surveys that have been conducted annually by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Justice since 1973. These are semi-annual surveys of a nationwide sample of 60,000 households. Questions are asked of victims of selected crimes by a trained interviewer.

The definitions of these crimes, in-

tions, are not precisely the same. While the Bureau of Justice Statistics is working on several methodological questions about these surveys, I will mention only one here. They depend on "recall." The members of the household age 13 and over are asked to remember if they have been victims of certain crimes over the last six months and, if so, details are then asked about the crimes. One of these details is whether or not the crime was reported to the police. Depending as they do on "recall," such surveys are subject to all the limitations of "recall" surveys used in other industries — for example, "last purchase" surveys in retailing, a frequent device in order to determine share of market for particular items. Customers' or victims' memories can be faulty for a number of reasons. They may, for example, answer a certain way to impress an interviewer, i.e., they may say they bought their last dress at a prestige store for a high price, just as they may exaggerate a crime. In any

event, we should not accept these findings as being *ipso facto* correct, as the victimization survey would have us believe. They may or may not be correct. It does seem strange that, according to the victimization surveys, there has really been no significant national increase in serious crimes since 1973, while the UCR data and most internal major city data say just the opposite. Could this be the result only of better reporting? Few people would believe that.

These are just some of the pitfalls and anomalies of the numbers game in crime statistics. I have only scratched the surface in this regard and no doubt many will identify others. However, there can be little dispute over the fact that there is room for vast improvement in what we know about crime and how it is reported. One can but hope that all concerned will support the efforts of the Bureau of Justice Statistics to bring about such a result.

Developing a program to teach ethics in criminal justice

Continued from Page 11

disagreement and ambiguity"; "understanding the morality of coercion"; "integrating technical and moral competence," and "becoming familiar with the full range of moral issues specific to criminology and criminal justice."

Two models are proposed for the teaching of ethics. One is to include ethics in all of the course offerings (the so-called pervasive model), which means all instructors must be educated in the instruction of ethics. The other involves the development of a separate course, which could be taught by a philosopher educated in criminal justice or a criminal justice instructor educated in philosophy. Yet another approach would be to team-teach such a course with professors from philosophy and criminal justice working together. An approach not mentioned, but worthy of consideration, is to include the teaching of ethics in a course that presently exists. A model

exists for such an approach, at the University of Colorado's Graduate School of Public Affairs in Denver, where the criminal justice program offers a course entitled "Law and Social Control," which deals with ethics throughout the course. Certainly other programs offer such courses.

The book is worth reading. Ideas for the development of ethics courses are presented, along with an appendix which contains sources for obtaining additional information and resources for course development. Police academy directors who are interested in developing ideas about how to teach ethics in a training academy setting should read an article by the same author in the journal *Criminal Justice Ethics* ("Learning Police Ethics," Winter/Spring 1982).

HAL NEES
Boulder Police Department
Boulder, Colo.

Proceeding gingerly



Hamburg, Pa., police officer John Ayella's dog-faced partner is Ginger, a 3-year-old German Rottweiler who accompanies him on his Honda 500 motorcycle. The first canine in the Hamburg force, Ginger rides in a carpeted seat made of plywood and metal tubing, wearing goggles and a seat belt.

Legal research — rewarding, informative and now easier with new 'how-to' manual

Continued from Page 11

ty" and "secondary authority." A clear understanding of these two sources is vital to anyone interested in drawing meaningful conclusions from the data gathered.

Additionally, this section provides the reader with assistance in reading and comprehending a judicial opinion. Although the formats do vary from one case report to another, this area offers a complete description of the general scheme used by most publishers. In this chapter, an important caution is echoed to the researcher by the author — "dissenting opinions are not the case ruling."

The second section concludes with the discussion of "Shepard's Citations," which usually completes the investigator's research mission. However, it is possible that a check of this resource will initiate another research project.

The remainder of this chapter relates the previous general information to research in the State of Michigan and acquaints the reader with the format to be encountered in the rest of the work.

The final part of the text, which represents approximately 90 percent of this manual, consists of selected sections of the Michigan Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, etc. Each section is annotated to give the reader an extensive knowledge of the specific law.

Although this manual applies to Michigan state law, it could be used by anyone interested in research in six legal matters. As the author indicates in his preface, "The materials are intended to serve as an instructional supplement for college and university students in criminal justice and related programs, criminal justice practitioners, and individuals in local or regional training academies in the state of Michigan. Public libraries and criminal justice agency libraries can also make use of this text as a resource tool and an operations aid." It would be ideal if a manual of this nature was prepared for each state.

JACK F. DOWLING
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Supreme Court Briefs: Securing witnesses for the defense

Continued from Page 5

the defendant were questioned by criminal investigators. All of those in custody admitted that they had entered the country illegally. In addition, all of the passengers identified the defendant as the driver of the car that had failed to stop at the checkpoint.

Shortly after the passengers' admissions, an assistant U.S. Attorney determined that the passengers had no evidence that would be material to the prosecution or the defense of the defendant. As a result, two of the passengers were deported. The third passenger in custody was detained "to provide a non-hearsay basis" for the fact that the defendant had transported an illegal alien in violation of 8 U.S.C. §1324(a)(2).

Following his indictment, the defendant made a motion to dismiss the indictment based upon the theory that the Government's deportation of two of the passengers violated the defendant's Fifth Amendment right to due process of law and his Sixth Amendment right "to compulsory process for obtaining favorable witnesses." The defendant argued that the deportation of the two illegal aliens deprived him of an opportunity to interview those aliens to find out whether they had any information that could help his defense.

An evidentiary hearing was held on the defendant's motion, at which the illegal alien in custody testified that at no time while he was with the defendant had he spoken with him. The District Court denied the defendant's motion, and following a trial without a jury the defendant was found guilty.

The conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. That appellate court found jurisdiction for reversing the conviction based upon its interpretation of *United States v. Mendez-Rodriguez*, 450 F. 2d 1 (1971), a Ninth Circuit case that held that the Government violates the Fifth and Sixth Amendments when aliens are deported before defense counsel has had an opportunity to interview them.

The Supreme Court refused to adopt the *Mendez-Rodriguez* rule as the law of the land, voting instead to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and reinstate the defendant's conviction for transporting illegal aliens.

Re-examining the plight of prison guards

Continued from Page 11

job adaptations. These adaptations, which are discussed in detail, might include deriving satisfaction in serving as an intermediary between the inmates and the administration, obtaining simple services for the inmates even if such moves are against prison policy.

As Lomhardo notes, his choice of a low-turnover, unionized, rural prison means that future study will be needed before his findings can be fully generalized. However, his work on the specific attitudes of guards, and how these attitudes relate to behaviors such as formal rule enforcement, make this easily the most important work on the subject of the decade, and a work with which all future writers must come to terms.

MARTIN D. SCHWARTZ
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Writing for the Court majority, which included the Chief Justice and Justices White, Powell and Stevens, Justice Rehnquist explained that the Ninth Circuit decision rejected by the Supreme Court was a significant constraint of the Government's prosecutorial discretion. Justice Rehnquist also pointed out that the defendant's position of requiring the Government to detain all illegal alien eyewitnesses imposed substantial financial and physical burdens on the Government, as well as tremendous impositions on the potential witnesses, who would in fact be incarcerated without having actually been charged with any crime.

The majority found further support for rejecting the defendant's position in the wording of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution. Justice Rehnquist pointed out that the Sixth Amendment does not grant a criminal defendant the right to secure the attendance and testimony of all witnesses but rather it guarantees "compulsory process for obtaining witness in his favor." Reasoning from this premise, the majority of the Court determined that the Constitution is not violated merely by the showing that the Government deported the passengers in the car in this case. To satisfy the Constitutional test, the defendant in this case would have to establish by some plausible showing that the testimony of the deported aliens would have been "both material and favorable to the defense."

Concurring in the decision of the Court was Justice Blackmun, who urged that at least a "plausible theory" of how the testimony of the deported aliens would aid the defense must be shown before a court could grant the defendant's request to set aside the indictment. In this case, Justice Blackmun wrote, no such showing was made, and thus the District Court ruled correctly in denying the defense's motion to dismiss the indictment.

Also concurring in the judgment was Justice O'Connor, who urged the Court to adopt a policy whereby potential illegal alien witnesses would be detained for a short period, approximately five days, to give defense counsel the opportunity to interview witnesses to determine whether they possessed evidence relevant for a trial. If the defense counsel determined that a particular alien possessed material information for the defense, Justice O'Connor suggested that a Federal magistrate hold a hearing to determine if the alien's deportation should be delayed until after the trial.

In dissent, Justices Brennan and Marshall contended that a defendant has a right to interview eyewitnesses to the alleged crime before the witnesses, in this case two illegal aliens, are "whisked out of the country by his prosecutor." Justices Brennan and Marshall wrote that the decision reached by the Court in this case "makes a mockery of that right." (*United States v. Valenzuela-Bernal*, No. 81-450, decision announced July 2, 1982.)



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

That'll teach 'em: Community relations for kids, with the Officer Friendly program

It's back-to-school time for the nation's youngsters and for thousands of police officers, too. Many of the officers are assigned to patrol schools to provide security in troubled areas of major cities, but a lot of them are in school as teachers.

The vast majority of the police officer/teachers are in the Officer Friendly program, which aims to acquaint young school children with the police and the need for law. The idea is to show children, at their most impressionable age, that police officers are human beings, too, and that their job is to help people. Officer Friendlys visit the classroom two or three times a year.

The first Officer Friendly appeared in Chicago in 1966 with funding and guidance from The Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Today the program functions in about 235 communities, both large and small, all over the country. The stated purposes are to help establish rapport between school kids and the police; to teach children their rights and responsibilities as young citizens; to help them develop positive attitudes toward their own welfare and that of others, and to teach them about police services.

In Chicago, 14 officers are assigned as Officer Friendlys in 12 police districts. They visit mostly kindergarten through third-grade classes, but occasionally they go into higher elementary grades, too. All are volunteers, some with special talents such as clowning, magic and cartooning. A decade ago the Chicago Police Department had 54 Officer Friendlys, but their ranks were depleted by budget cutbacks and the program was suspended in 1974, according to Harry Blackburn, director of the CPD's Community Relations Division. It was revived last year. When the Friendly contingent was bigger, officers visited all grades, including high schools. Today some female Officer Friendlys are invited to talk to high school girls about the problems of growing up and becoming a woman, but mainly the program is centered in the lower elementary grades.

"The big value in the program," Blackburn said, "is in developing better relations between the police and the kids and in giving the police a better image. It's one of the most popular programs we have." Often, he said, children decide they want to be police officers after a Friendly visit. "They'll come and sit on the policeman's lap; they love police officers when they get to know them through the Officer Friendly visits," Blackburn said.

Chicago's Officer Friendlys have a lesson plan to follow, but there are often digressions. "The kids bring up subjects to talk about, particularly in the inner-city schools," Blackburn said. Since such kids are exposed to the raw edge of life at an early age, their questions are sometimes raw-edged, too. "And you've got to be honest with them," Blackburn said. "You can't kid them, even in first grade."

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation provides a program guide on which police departments can base training and the curriculum for Officer Friendly visits. It covers such subjects as what police officers do; the dangers and safety rules for home, school, and community life; why laws are needed and how they are enforced, and the benefits and responsibilities of citizenship. The guide includes posters, puzzles, games and visual aids that can be duplicated. At least in Chicago, lasting impressions are left by Officer Friendlys. John Bullard, a veteran of the program, said, "Children would run up to me on the street and call me Officer Friendly years after the (original) program ended."

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation gives about \$300,000 a year for the nationwide program. In large cities, with more than 10,000 pupils in grades K-3, the foundation gives up to 12 cents per pupil. In cities with 3,000 to 10,000 pupils in that age bracket, the amount drops to 10 cents. And in towns with fewer than 3,000, no funding is given, but the foundation provides free program materials. In some communities, the Officer Friendly program gets local financial support. Police administrators who want more information may write: Sarah Q. Hargrave, Vice President-Program Director, The Sears-Roebuck Foundation, Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60684.

In New York City during the last school year, the Board of Education and the city's Police Department cooperated in placing police officers in 13 high schools to teach a

Continued on Page 14



Chicago PD photo
Chicago grade-school pupil tries on "Officer Friendly" Richard Fera's hat.

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JOBS

Faculty Opening. The University of Alabama invites applications for the tenure-track position of assistant professor in its Department of Criminal Justice. Responsibilities include undergraduate and graduate-level teaching; evidence of commitment to active research and publication; student advisement, and committee work within the university.

Qualifications include a Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or a related social science; interest in court system helpful but not essential; and evidence of commitment to teaching and research. The department hopes to hire a candidate to begin in January 1983; deadline for applications is October 31, 1982. Applications will be received until the position is filled. Salary for the position is \$17,800.

Send letter of application, resume, and three letters of reference to: Prof. John Ortiz Smykla, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, The University of Alabama, Box 6365, University, AL 35486. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Instructor/Assistant Professor Position. Mansfield State College, in Mansfield, Pa., has a tenure-track vacancy in its criminal justice program. Responsibilities of the position include 24 semester hours and 6 preparations each year on a nine-month contract. Teaching responsibilities include the areas of law enforcement, probation and parole, and industrial security systems. Preparation includes both introductory and advanced offerings. Student advisement, service on campus committees and community projects are expected, as well as professional self-growth and development.

Preference will be given to candidates with a Ph.D. or ABD in criminal justice administration; those with a master's degree in criminal justice administration and field experience will be considered. Experienced field practitioners with teaching experience will be given priority consideration for this position.

The position offers a competitive salary and excellent fringe benefits. Appointment date is January 1983. Applications must be received before November 15, 1982.

To apply, send a letter of intent, graduate transcripts, resume, and three current letters of recommendation to: Laurance W. Miller, Chairman, Search Committee, South Hall 217, Mansfield State College, Mansfield, PA 16933.

Police Chief. The City of Champaign, Ill., (population 59,000) seeks an experienced professional to head a three-division department with 107 employees. The police chief reports directly to the city manager and is responsible for administration of the police department, including budget proposals, public relations and coordination of divisions.

Requirements include a bachelor's degree, with master's degree preferred, progressive police management experience and familiarity with modern management techniques. Salary range is \$38,000 to \$42,000, depending on qualifications; an excellent fringe-benefits package is also included.

Send resume in complete confidence to: Personnel Director, City of Champaign, 102 N. Neil, Champaign, IL 61820. Deadline for applications is November 30, 1982. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Faculty Position. Sul Ross State University, in Alpine, Tex., is seeking applications for a criminal justice teaching position at the instructor or assistant professor level. This is a tenure-track position with a nine-month contract.

Applicants should have a minimum of a master's degree in criminal justice or a closely related field; doctorate preferred. Practical experience as well as teaching experience are preferred. Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate criminal justice courses (12 semester hours), committee assignments, student advisement and curriculum development.

Appointment is for the fall 1983 semester, with the possibility of 1983 summer employment. Salary is in conformity with existing faculty salary schedule, depending upon education and experience, as well as fringe benefits.

Send letter of application, resume, transcripts and three letters of reference to: John R. Hudgens, Chairman, Criminal Justice Department, P.O. Box C12, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, TX 79830. Deadline for applications is March 31, 1983. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Assistant Professor. A tenure-track position at the assistant professor level is available in the 16-member Department of Sociology at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. The department seeks a person in the criminal justice program with special emphasis in corrections, crime analysis or prevention. Candidates should have a doctorate in criminal justice or a directly related field. Preference will be given to candidates who have had full-time experience with criminal justice agencies. Tenure consideration will depend on recorded evidence of excellence in teaching and scholarly research.

Send resume/vita, three letters of recommendation, transcript and copies of publications to: Criminal Justice Search Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Deputy Sheriff. Harris County Sheriff's Department, Houston, Texas. Current salary is \$1,713 per month. New positions authorized to staff a new jail which opened in September and to Staff the Harris County Detention Center. Requirements: must be 21 years old; pass medical, physical agility and psychological examinations; and meet certain other minimum basic requirements. Employment applications and a complete list of eligibility requirements may be obtained from: Harris County Sheriff's Department, Personnel Division, 403 Caroline, Houston, TX 77002.

Assistant Professor. Search extended for tenure-track position in criminal justice department, teaching both undergraduate and graduate courses. Qualifications: Ph.D. in criminal justice or related field, with practitioner experience in criminal justice. Closing date: November 1, 1982. Starting date: January 1983. Send resume to: John J. Kennedy, Chairman, Department of

Criminal Justice, Jersey City State College, 2039 Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, NJ 07305.

Police Officers. Tampa, Fla. Immediate openings. Located minutes from the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico and within an easy drive of all major resort attractions, including Disney World. Tampa represents one of the finest environments available for professional growth and personal recreation. Currently seeking police officers between the ages of 21 and 30 years, who possess a high school diploma or equivalent, U.S. citizenship, and a valid Florida driver's license. A background investigation will be required. Base salary range of \$14,409 to \$19,006 annually and a comprehensive benefits package, including a 20-year retirement plan. Send inquiries to: Tampa Police Department, Personnel Section, 170 N. Tampa St., Tampa, FL 33602.

Instructor/Assistant Professor. Faculty position at College of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Ala. Rank contingent on qualifications and teaching experience. Duties will include teaching non-laboratory forensic science courses in the following areas: criminalistics I and II, investigations I and II, homicide investigation, drugs of abuse, and general criminal justice. Master's degree and prior teaching experience required. In addition, applicants must have at least five years experience in supervising criminal investigations at the military or civilian level. Salary is very competitive, with excellent fringe benefits. Appointment date is September 1983. Closing date for applications is June 1983. Submit vita, official transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Tom Barker, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL 36265.

Police Officer. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Applicant must possess a Certification of Completion of Minimum Standards or a Certificate of Compliance, Recognition, or Comparative Compliance that is current and has been issued by the State of Florida Police Standards and Training Commission, or must have received comparable training recognized by the State of Florida in an out-of-state jurisdiction and must have served a minimum of one continuous year as a police officer prior to application to the City of Fort Lauderdale. For further information, contact: Police Recruiter, 301 N. Andrews Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33602.

Burden's Beat: Back to the classroom

Continued from Page 13

course called "Police and the Law." The officer-teacher worked with a staff teacher to cover problems of police work, from the need for laws to the proper use of force. One of the officer-teachers, Robert Richards, said, "Basically all these kids knew about the police as 'Read him his rights and book him, Danno.' They thought cops went out every day and shot at people, and at nights, we went home and reloaded." Officer Richards said no tricks of the police trade were taught in the course — "Just the law — what's legal and what isn't and what can happen to you if you cross the line. What we're trying to do is tell the police side of the story to these kids, and maybe leave them with some thoughts on old-fashioned citizenship."

That's clearly a most worthy goal, particularly now when most kids get their impressions of the police from TV cop shows or from street hustlers and dealers. Even at a time when the fiscal crunch has drained police manpower, the Officer Friendly idea is a cost-efficient crime prevention program if it can change the thinking of youngsters about police and the law.

(Orduway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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UPCOMING EVENTS

NOVEMBER

- 1-3. **Interrogation Seminar.** Presented by The National Training Center of Polygraph Science. To be held in Stuart, Fla. For further details, contact: Richard O. Arther, Director, Suite 1100, 200 W. 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.
- 1-5. **Police Shotgun Training Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Palm Beach Co., Fla. Tuition: \$150, including all ammunition expended during the course. For further details, contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.
- 1-5. **Burglary & Armed Robbery Prevention Seminar.** Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$300. For further details, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky 40292.
- 1-5. **Field Training Officer Orientation Course.** Presented by The Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further information, contact: Robert E. Buckley, Program Coordinator at (209) 526-2000 ext. 546.
- 1-19. **Technical Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Early registration fee: \$625. Regular registration: \$650. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.
- 2-5. **The First Inter-American Congress of Forensic Sciences.** Co-sponsored by the Pan American Association of Forensic Sciences, and the California Association of Criminalists. To be held at the Sacramento Convention Center. Fee: \$150. One day registration available at door. For further information, contact: Association Management, 800 Howe Avenue, Suite 370, Sacramento, CA 95825. Telephone: (916) 929-1211.
- 3-4. **Robbery Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, please call: (212) 247-1600.
- 3-11. **2nd Annual International Seminar: Economic Crime, Corruption and Fraud Against Government.** Sponsored by FBI, Organized Crime Institute. Fee: \$450. For further details, see: December 6-10.
8. **Advanced Police Photography Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. Registration Fee: \$10 in-county residents, \$20 out-of-county rates. For further details, contact: Kenneth A. Dragg, Director, 2001 Kurt Street, Eustis, FL 32726. Phone: (904) 357-8222.
- 8-8. **Electronic Spying and Countermeasures Seminar.** Presented by James A. Ross, owner of Ross Engineering Associates. For further details, contact: James Ross, Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710. Phone: (301) 831-8400.
- 8-12. **Basic Fingerprinting Course.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$200. For further details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, School of Law, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.
- 8-12. **Police Photography Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.
- 8-12. **Analytical Investigation Methods Course.** Sponsored by Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.
- 8-19. **At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: November 8-12.
11. **Organized Crime Lecture.** Presented by The Law Enforcement Department of Northern Kentucky University. Speaker: Mr. Ralph Salerno. For further details, contact: Mr. J. Michael Hunter, Director of Law Enforcement, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41076.
- 12-13. **Street Survival Course.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Fairview Park, Ohio. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 198-5680.
- 13-18. **Annual Conference and Exhibit.** Presented by The International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$75. For further information, contact: Barbara Rathbun, Conference Coordinator, IACP, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (301) 948-0922, ext. 206.
- 14-18. **DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held on the Campus of the University of North Florida. Fee: \$295. For further details, see: November 8-12.
- 15-16. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Little Rock, AR. Fee: \$150. For further details, see: November 8-12.
- 15-19. **Police Driving Maneuvers and Accident Avoidance Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University and Eastern Illinois University. To be held in Nashville, TN. Fee: \$260. For further details, see: November 1-19.
- 15-19. **Police Officer Survival Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$350. For further details, see: November 1-19.
- 15-19. **Internal Affairs Seminars.** Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Tuition: \$300. For further details, contact: Admissions Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.
- 15-19. **Loss Prevention for Commerce and Industry Seminar.** Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$300. For further details, see: November 1-5.
- 20-21. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$50. To be held in Miami, FL. For further details, see: November 12-13.
- 22-24. **Police Alcohol Training Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For additional information, contact: Ms. Tobie Oliver, Registrar, Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.
- 28-December 4. **Certified Security Trainer Evaluation Program.** Presented by The Academy of Security Educators and Trainers. To be held in Winchester, Va. Tuition: \$1,400. Tuition includes: original application fee, all lodging, meals, training materials, books, examinations, reception and banquet. For further information, contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two - Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.
- 29-30. **Child Abuse Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$125. For further details, please call: (212) 247-1600.
- 29-December 31. **Crime Scene Technician Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: Ms. Tobie Oliver, Registrar, Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.
- 29-December 31. **Police Shotgun Training Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Tuition: \$450, including all ammunition expended during the course. For further details, see: November 1-5.

Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Tuition: \$450, including all ammunition expended during the course. For further details, see: November 1-5.

29-December 10. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: November 8-12.

30-December 1. **Media Relations for Executives and Intermediate Management Seminar.** Presented by The Washington Crime News Services. Fee: \$225. To be held in Phoenix, Ariz. For further details, contact: WCNS Training Institute, Susan M. O'Connell, Marketing Director, 10905 Paynes Church Drive, Fairfax, VA 22032. Phone: (703) 385-5874.

DECEMBER

1-3. **Police Internal Affairs Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For further details, see: November 8-19.

1-3. **Police Management: Inspection and Control Workshop.** Presented by The Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Tuition: \$150. For further details, contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, Texas 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.

1-5. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Norman, Ok. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: November 12-13.

6-8. **Major Case Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, please call: (212) 247-1600.

6-9. **Concepts and Investigation of White-collar Crime Seminar.** Presented by The Northern Virginia Community College. For further information, contact: Administration of Justice Program, Annandale Campus. Telephone: (703) 321-3250 or 3255.

6-10. **Analytical Investigation Methods Course.** Sponsored by FBI, Organized Crime Institute. To be held in Orlando, FL. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: November 8-12.

6-10. **Arson Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$350. For further details, see: November 1-19.

held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$350. For further details, see: November 1-19.

6-10. **Scientific Investigation of Crime Seminar.** Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Tuition: \$300. For further details, contact: Admissions Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

6-10. **Introduction to Juvenile Institutions, Phase II Course.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Training Center of Modesto Junior College. For further information, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Phone: (209) 526-2000.

7-9. **Hostage Negotiation - Tactile and Alternatives Seminar.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Phoenix, Ariz. Fee: \$315. For further details, see: November 30 - December 1.

9-10. **Interviewing/Interrogating Seminar.** Presented by Charles Yeschke Associates. Fee: \$80. To be held in Bloomington, MN. For further details, contact: Charles Yeschke Associates, 5200 W. 73rd Street, Minneapolis, MN 55435. Telephone: (612) 831-2606.

13-17. **Photography For Criminal Investigations Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, see: November 29-December 3.

13-17. **Police Supervision Seminar.** Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Tuition: \$300. For further details, see: December 6-10.

14-16. **ICAP (Crime Analysis).** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. Fee: \$315. For further details, see: December 7-8.

15-16. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Eugene, OR. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: November 12-13.

15-17. **Local Government Problems Course.** Presented by The Southwestern Legal Foundation. For further details, contact: The Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX. Phone: (214) 690-2377.

16-17. **Stakeouts and Surveillance Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$125. For further details, please call: (212) 247-1600.

JANUARY

4-5. **Burglary Investigations Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, call: (212) 247-1600.

10-21. **Crime Prevention Technology and**

Programming Seminar. Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$500. For further details, see: November 1-5.

17-21. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$395. For further information, see: December 6-10.

17-February 11. **Police Traffic Management Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$695. For further details, see: November 8-19.

18-19. **Fuel Efficient Driving Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$125. For further details, see: November 8-12.

20-21. **Managing an Investigative Unit Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$125. For further details, please call: (212) 247-1600.

24-25. **Police Response to Burglary Seminar.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. For further information, contact: Joan Grant at (814) 865-9173.

24-28. **Juvenile Probation Institutions Supervision Phase II Course.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Training Center of Modesto Junior College. For further details, see: December 6-10.

31-February 1. **First Line Police Supervision Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$125. For further details, call: (212) 247-1600.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

October 11, 1982

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When the world comes to town..

Knoxville, Tenn., Police Chief Robert Marshall had two years to get ready for the 1982 World's Fair in his city, and he made the time count. He talks about the problems he **didn't** have, in a special LEN interview on Page 8.



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